CHRONICLES BY CABLE. fiscellaneous Matters of Interest Pertaining to Foreign Countries,

Thirty-three deaths from cholers were reported in Marseilles, France, on the 6th. The Santary Council of that city telegraphed to Legard. Minister of the Interior, a statement cerafying that cholors a Marsellis was spomdic only. Tois action, however, is known so have been resorted to for the purpose of concealing the alara felt by the council and to avoid being held responsible for neglect of sanitarian measures, which has caused a recurrence of cholera in the city. The Municipal council of Marseilles are much perplexed from want of funds. They have no approprition available for expenditure for cholera purposes, and dare not ask for funds for fear of creating alarm by an implied acknowledgement of the existence of cholera in an epidemic form.

The coal and fron miners of Bkeston, Derbyshire, England, have been rioting, causing great damage to property. In one of their battles against the police the rioters were driven back several miles from town, contesting every foot of the way. During the engagement a great number of miners were disabled or injured, and nine dangerously wounded.

A scaman who arrived at Bristol, England, Aug. 7th, from Marseilles, France, became ill and was seized with vomiting and died. The medical officer of the board of health declared that the man was suffering from cholera. An inquest was held and the jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the symptoms were very much like that of Asiatic cholera. Precautionary measures are being taken to prevent the spread of the disease

A decree ordering general elections in France has been issued. It designates the 4th of October next as the day.

A man name! Demusey, of Hamilton, Ontario, his sister and her child while crossing a railroad in a buggy, were struck by a train; Mrs. Sands' head was severed from her body, which was found twenty yards away. The child's body was found on the pilot of the engine, and Dempsey's seventy five yards dis-Lank

A London dispatch said: "Wolf, the British Special Envoy to Turkey, is instructed to offer the Porte facilities for occupying and governing the Soudau, and temporarily some | rible deed. points in Egypt, but no share in governing Egypt, in return for an alliance against Rus-

The London Times publishes a letter from Meshed, Persia, in which it is stated that the Afghans are acting in such a way as to give the Russians no possible excuse to make any attack. The writer says the ameer's troops do not pass the frontier which Russia admics is Afghan; that they refrain from moving toward the Russian positions and from strengthening their own outposts. The letter also says that the excitement among the Turcomans recently attributed to the alleged brutality of the Russian soldiery toward the native women, is really due to the warifice preparations which Russia is making throughout the Turcoman teritory.

THE FENCES FINALLY TO GO. For President Cleveland Publicly Proclaims

to this Effect. The following proclamation has been issued by the president:

WHEREAS, Public policy demands that public domain shall be reserved for occu. pancy of settlers in good faith, and that our people who seek homes upon such do-

main shall in no wise be prevented by any wrongful interference from the safe and free entry thereon to which they may be entitled: and

WHEREAS, To secure and maintain this

beneficient policy a statute was passed by the congress of the United States, on the 25th day of February in the year 1885, which declared to be unlawful all inclosures of any public lands, in any state or territory, to any of which land included within the inclosure, the person, party, association or corporation making or controlling such enclosure, had no claim or color of title made or acquired in good faith, or an asserted right thereto, by or under claim made in good faith with a view to entry thereof at the proper land office, and which statute also prohibited any person by force, threats, intimidation, or by fencing enclosures or other unlawful means, from preventing or obstructing any person from peacefully entering upon or establishing a settlement or residence on any tract of settlement or residence on any tract public land subject to settlement or entry the public land laws of the United States, and from preventing or obstructing free passage and transit over or through the

public lands, and WHEREAS, It is by the fifth section of said act provided as follows: "That the president is hereby authority to take such means as shall be necessary to remove and destroy any unlawful enclosure of any of said lands, and to employ such civil or military force as may be necessary for that

purpose, and WHEREAS, It has been brought to my knowledge that unlawful enclosures and such as are prohibited by the aforesaid statute exist upon the public domain, and that actual legal settlement thereon is prevented and obstructed by such inclosures

and by force, threats and intimidation.

Now, THEREFORE, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, do hereby order and direct that any and severy unlawful inclosure of public lands, maintained by any person, association or corporation be immediately removed, and I do hereby forbid any person, association or corpora tion from preventing or obstructing by means of such inclosure or by force, threats or intimidation, any person entitled thereto from peaceably entering upon and establishing a settlement or residence on any pagt of such public land which is subject to entry and settlement under the laws of the United States.

And I command and require each and

And I command and require each and every officer of the United States upon whom the duty is legally developed to cause this order to be obeyed, and all provisions of the act of congress therein mentioned to be faithfully enforced.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington this seventh day of August, 1885, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and tenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND, T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

"One High Jene and Fizzeolgy" was a North Carolina school teacher's requisition for a new manual just published by the state.

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES. Matters of Interest Touched Upon by Press

News Gatherers. Secretary Manning has ordered the re-instatement of Prof. Boutelle, who was discharged from the position of first assistant superintendent of the coast survey when Aud iter Chenoweta began his investigation of the affaire in the coast survey office. Prof. Boutelle has been in the service of the government forty-three years, and his scientific services during the war were regarded as of ut-

most importance. Supt. Bell, of the foreign mall bureau, has directed the U. S. mail 18 Italy, which passes across France, to be forwarded in tarred sacks. This was done at the request of the Italian postmaster general to prevent the in. troduction of cholera from France into Italy.

The prominent leaders of the workingmen of the United States have just perfected plans looking to the agitation for Jaws to be made to relieve the condition of the workingmen of the country. It is anticipated that by the 1st of September a monster petition will be presented to the President, compelling him in unswer to public opinion to call a special sea sion immediately. It is claimed that congressmen cannot give the labor measures consideration at the regular session, and an ex. tra session with the one object in view will produce good results.

The American Dental Association at Minnear olfs elected the following officers: President, W. C. Barrett, Buffalo; Vice, L. C. Ingersoll, Keokuk, Iowa, and A. T. Smith, Minneapolis; Secretary, A. W. Harland, Chicago; Treasurer, George W. Keeley, Oxord, Ohio. The selection of the next place of meeting was left to the Executive Committee, to be made hereafter. Adjoured sine

At Lafayette, Ala., Win. Hancock a farmer aged 57, and son, Wm. Hancock, were partners in a threshing machine. They quarreled over the division of tolls. The old mau got a gun and made threats of assaul' against the son, but no violence occurred. The father with another son named John then went to William's house, and soon after that William arrived. He procured a gun and told his father he was rea ly to fight. The old man raised his gun to fire, but William being quicker fired first, striking, but not disabling his father. The old man fired without effects and William fired his second barrel, killing his father instantly. John Hancock seized his father's gun and shot his brother under the eye. William drew a pistol and began firing while John ran. One shot took effect in John's side. William overtook him and carried him back home. William has been arrested, and seems to care little for his ter-

In Pittsburg a few nights ago, an unknor n man was creating a disturbance on the cars on the street, on the south side, when Officer Thomas Bender attempted to arrest him. The man resisted arrest and the afficer struck him twice on the head with his billy. The man fell to the pavement and died in a few minutes. The officer was arrested and locked

A terrible accident occurred at the residence of N. B. Rankin, near Ennis, Texas, a few nights aro. Rankin, being in feeble health, sent his two daughters, aged 19 and 17 years, to the carret to draw some liquor there. Holdng the candle near the faucet in the barrel caused an explosion, killing one of the guls and fatally burning the other, who died next day. The hous with its contents, was burned to the ground. Rankin and wife are dangerously prostrated from the effects of the calamity.

The paper manufactory of Alexander Balfour in Philadelphia, who has the contract for making paper for the internal revenue department, was burned: loss, \$22,000.

Two men, named John Fix and Fred Schumer, engaged in painting the dial of the clock in the tower on the Second Street Methodist burch, Grand Raulds, Michican, fell to the round a distance of seventy feet. Both men

The jury returned a verdict against Mrs. Frankle Morrison, who has been on trial at Frie. Kansas, for the murder of her mother, Mrs. Palnsett. The latter's wife was insered for \$15.000 and the insurance commanies contested the payment. Mrs. Frankle Morrison, who was found guilty of the murder of her mother, was married the same evening to Harvey D. Copeland, of Wichita.

Mrs. J. S. Soutz, a lady living ten miles from Logan, Ohio, was choked to death by her false teeth dropping into her throat while coughing.

There is renewed trouble in the Hocking valley at New Straightsville, Ohio. The miners demanded an advance of ten cents per ton to take effect at once. If refused the state convention will be called to make arrangements for uniform action. The operators intimate that if the miners persist in their action that the Straitsville mines will be closed.

The N. Y. World announces that the task which it undertook a little less than five months ogo to raise \$100,000 to comelete the statue of Liberty is finished-Total amount collected was \$192,006.39, contributed by over 120,000 persons. The Washington cent was said to Miss He'en Dowray for \$130.

THE SMAT OF GOVERNMENT. Miscellaneous Matters of Interest at the Na-

tional Capital. FRANK ARMSTHONG, who recently investigated the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian agencies and whose report thereon has much to do with the issuance of the proclamation ordering the cattlemen off those reservations, will soon proceed to the Apache agency for the purpose of making an enrollment of the Indians and of inquiring into and reportingshe condition of af-

fairs andong the Apaches. The following naval board has been appointed to meet ot the Delaware Iron works, Chester, Peansylvania, to make an examination and take an inventory of the three cruisers Chicago, Atlanta and Boston which were being constructed by John Roach: Assistant Naval Constructors J. F. Hanscom, J. B. Poover, Richard Gatewood and Lewis Nixon.

Washington special: The guillotine of First Assistant Postmaster General Ste-George F. Scott at Taylor, Nebraska, vice Rush left the place; John W. Thom at Grandin, Dakota, vice Taylor resigned; A. C. Bailey at Westport, Dakota, vice Hem-

street, abandoned the office. HON. BARNEY CAULFIELD, of Deadwood, Francisco last week.

candidate for governor of Dakota, has gone to Red Sulphur Springs with his family to await the president's return when he will again camp in Washington until the administration recognizes his claim.

MURDERED FOR INSURANCE.

Investigation of a Suspicious Case at Hunter's Point, Long Island.

The coroner of Paterson, N. J., accompaaied by the chief of police and the coroner of Hunter's Point, Long Island, and a couple of physicians, went to the Lutheran cemetery near the latter place to exhume the body of a woman. On the way Chief of Police Grant told a representative of the Associated Press the following story: For two years past a famfly named Bauer, occupying a highly respectable position in society, resided at Haledon, near Paterson.

The Bauers had previously resided in New York City, and appeared to be people of wealth. Early last June Mrs. Batter was taken sick, and alt r ten day's illness died, as cert fied by the attending physician of peri-toultis. Mr. Bouer seemed to feel the loss of his wife deeply, and bad an expensive funeral. The memory of the late Mrs. Bauer had almost died out when some strange rumors got afoat which startled the community. It was learned that Mrs. Bauer had been heavily insured in several compa-nies and some peculiar circumstances surrounding ber illness and death led to the suspicion that she had been murdered in or-der to obtain the amount of insurance and defraud the companies. The total amount of insurance and dissurance on Mrs. Baner's life was \$53,00. It is understood that the Equitable and New York life insurance on a mies paid the amounts of their policies before rumors of the fraud got abroad. The officers of the Mutual Reserve company, after consulting other com-panies decided to refuse payment until thorough investigation had been made. Theories when advanced that Mrs. Baner had been poisoned or that she had been taken away and another body or dummy buried in

he cemetery.

Arriving at the cemetery the coffin was exhumed and opened. Upon being measured the body was found to be six inches shorter than Mrs. Bauer's when she was alive. One of the physicians who had examined Mrs. of the physicians who had examined Mrs. Bauer when the application for insurance was made, said she had a pug nose and light hair, while the corpse had a Grecian nose and dark hair, but he would not be positive of all the particulars. Drs. Satterthwalte and Chesman, of New York, then opened the body and took out the intestines, which they examined and scaled in. They refused to rive amined and scaled up. They refused to give the result of the examination in New York, where the entestines have been taken. The hody was placed again in the coffin and re-intered. Louis Baner the husband, to whom all the policies are payable, carries on a gro-cery in New York.

THE SPECIAL DELIVERY SYSTEM.

Arrangements for Putting it in Operation on October 1.

A circular relating to the immediate deivery system, which is to be put in operation on October 1, has been prepared and will be sent to postoffices at once. After quoting section 3 of the postoffice appropriation bill, which provides the terms under which immediate deliveries to be made, the circular says: It has accordingly been decided to introduce a special delivery system on the 1st of October, 1885, at all postoffices at which it is per nitted by law, viz.: Those at which the free delivery system is in operation, and hose in cities and towns having a population of 4,000 or over, as shown by the last federal census. Suitable supplies of hese special delivery stamps will be sent to any postoffice in the country which may make a requisition for them and when received they are to be taken up by the postnaster in his account current and acounted for quarterly in the same manner as ordinary postage stamps. They are to be sold by postmasters in required amount and to any person who may apply for them, but they can be used only for the purpose of securing the immediate delivery of letters addressed to and received in the mails at any of the offices designated as special delivery offices. Under no circumstances are they to be used in the payment of postage of any description or of registry fee, nor can any other stamps be employed to secure special delivery, except the special delivery stamp. The speal delivery stamp must be in addition to the lawful postage, and letters not prepared with at least one full rate of postage in accordance with the laws and regula-tions must be treated as held for postage, even though bearing a special delivery stamp in addition to the full postage and registry fee required by the law and regulations. Special delivery letters will be delivered by messenger within the carrier limits of a free delivery office and within a radius of one mile from the postoffice and at all other special delivery offices. Postmasters at fourth-class offices are not entitled to commissions on special delivery stamps in any case. No effort will be spared to expedite the mailing of letters bearing special delivery stamps addressed to special delivery offices. Special delivery stamps must be effectually cancelled at the office of mailing in the same way as ordinary postage stamps. Letters bearing a special delivery stamp in addition to the lawful postage may be mailed at any postoffice in the country, but it will not be entitled to an immediate delivery by messe ger when addressed to a postoffice to which the special delivery system has not been

Marriage.

Between young and immature peo-ple marriage is of altogether too frequent occurrence; but as an offset, matches between men and women considerably past their middle age have increased. Nobody but school children, to whom love is a dream which belongs solely to the giggling age, now feels inclined to laugh at such alliances. They are often matters of convenience, founded on motives of respect, comfort or suitability, which usually result as happily as any action of grave import, carefully weighed and resolved upon by experienced people, is likel? to do. Why should not an intelligent, home-loving man and woman, left companionless in middle age, form a partnership of mutual help and comfort for their old age? Often, however, they are sincere love matches, founded on that real passion which grows more profound, if less sensitive, with the strengthening of other faculties. No fear of divorce with such couples as

these. A bashful young man who was afraid to propose to his sweetheart induced down and pretended to be dead. She threw herself wildly upon the body

"You send millions of dollars to China to prepare her people for the kingdom of heaven, but you refuse them a home in the United States," was one of the remarks by Guy Min, a Chinaman, who made a speech in San Grant and when it was borne into the hollow square toward the vault the relatives followed in this order; Col. Fred. wife, Mrs. Sartoris and the colonel's children, Julia and U. S. Grant; U. S. Grant, Jr., and wife, leading little Nellie, daughter of Jesse Grant, Jesse Grant and wife, U. S. Grant, second (son Leading little Nellie, daughter of Jesse Grant, Jesse Grant and when it was borne into the hollow square toward the vault the relatives followed in this order; Col. Fred. wife, Mrs. Sartoris and the colonel's children, Julia and U. S. Grant; U. S. Grant, Jesse Grant, Jesse Grant and wife, U. S. Grant, Wife, Mrs. Sartoris and the colonel's children, Julia and U. S. Grant; U. S. Grant, Jesse Grant, Jesse Grant and when it was borne into the hollow square toward the vault the relatives followed in this order; Col. Fred. wife, Mrs. Sartoris and the colonel's children, Julia and U. S. Grant; U. S. Grant, Jesse Grant and wife, Leading little Nellie, daughter of Jesse Grant and wife, Leading little Nellie, daughter of Jesse Grant and W. S. Grant and W. Grant and W. S. Grant and W. S. Grant and W. G

SOLEMNLY LAID AWAY.

The Remains of America's Great Soldier Rest in Their Narrow Home.

A Funeral Pageant Such as Was Never Before Witnessed in This Country.

The Procession and at the Tomb.

New York dispatch: The crowd on Fifth avenue remained on the sidewalks with remarkable persistency until the long parade had passed. There were a few cases of prostration in the ranks, but so far as known, none fatal. The regimental ambulances were called into requisition for slight causes, perhaps half a dozen times. At the corner of Fifty-seventh street, where the line turned to the west, the crowd swelled from the side to the open way and blocked the thoroughfare on twenty occasions. There was some trouble when the catafalque reached that point. Everybody was more interested in the approach of this than in any other procession. It was watched for blocks away, its conspicuous height making it plainly visible as far as about Fiftieth As it neared the corner the crowd naturally bulged to the sidewalk, and officers had to threaten with their clubs to make the spectators recede, and it was a difficult process. The people were standing eight t and ten deep, and some those in the front rank had raised their umbrellas to keep off the sun's rays. Some women stood with babes in arms and fathers had hoisted their little ones to their shoulders. Obstructions were numerous, and those at the rear were be coming indignant, but as the catafalque came up the annoyance was forgotten, and only respect was felt. As it was the leaders of the horses were ordered to make a sweeping turn, and that was the only way in which the interested gathering could be driven back. People fell back from the horses as though a spirit had appeared and ordered a retreat. With a spontaniety that told of their reverence, every man raised his hat as the first horse came abreast of him, and remained uncovered until the body had passed him.

After the president, the cabinet, judges

of the supreme court, senators, members of the house of the house of representatives, governors and the staffs, ex-presidenta dents, foreign ministers, diplomatic officers and representatives of the army and navy had passed, the procession began to break The veteran and civic organizations left Fifth avenue by any of the streets between Fifty-third and Fifty-ninth streets and gradually fell out of line.

From noon to-day on for hours into the afternoon the vicinity of the tomb and Riverside park was a scene of discomfort for the waiting thousands. Heat followed the cool of the day and the succeeding hours added heat, and hundreds and thousands of people. The latter suffered much in their cramped positions of waiting in the blazing sun there. One o'clock came and went, but the funeral car was yet a long way off and moving very slowly. Beneath a fir tree at the crown of the knoll rested a small charcoal furnace and nearit were tools and materials with which to seal the leaden lining of the cedar case into which the casket and remains of Gen. Grant should be placed. Down the slope nearer the vault was a portable furnace, such as is used by workmen for heating In a group near by were five men, mechanics, who should rivet fast the steel casket within which both coffin and cedar box should finally be preserved. case rested upon two marble blocks two and one-half feet high, three feet wide and eighteen inches thick. Similar marble blocks have been sunk in the floor, flush with the surface, and upon these the remains of Mrs. Grant are expected to re-Many persons were permitted to peep into the tomb where the steel receptacle was waiting the body then being borne up town.

Soon after 1 o'clock the drum's beat and blare of trumpets was heard from the lower end of the park and a carriage came into view. In it was Gen. Hancock. He was the only occupant, and stood erect. Trooping behind him, on horseback, were the members of his staff. The general rode to a point near the tomb, when he alighted and was met by Superintendent Murray, Commissioner Crimmins and others of the park board. Gen. Hancock's staff and aides swept past. There were among them Gen, Fitz-Hugh Lee, and Gen. Gordon, whom Gen. Sheridan met so warmly, in other times and under other circumstances. Upon a commanding slope, a hundred yards north of Gen. Grant's tomb, the staff officers and aides drew rein beneath a clump of spreading trees. Meantime helmets were glistening and plumes waving over the slope to the southward; the trapping upon the many horses shone in the sunlight, the can-non and limbers, drawn by horses that were ridden by artillerymen, came over the brow of the slope, and orderlies galloped to and fro, and sabres and accourrements clattered and rattled. The regulars and marines with light battery "F" of the Fifth artillery, were coming down the drive. They marched out upon the slope, where Hancock's staff were halted, and there the infantry and marines assumed positions of rest in the shade and out upon the slope toward the Claremont hotel, which was covered with black drapery. Mounted men with plumed helmets, marines with the uniforms of the tars, the United States marine corps with bright uniforms, saddled horses, with ridders dismounted, but holding their bridle rein, cannon muzzles "rom behind the lower bend of hilthrus. locks, pyramids of stacked guns with glis-tening bayonets interlocked along the drive. solid walls of people upon centering lines of bobbing umbrellas; through the trees a vista in which the brown and rugged rocks of the palisade opierced the woods and jutted above the river; the Hudson, too, glinting and flowing in the sunlight. So looked the scene northward from the tomb. The Twenty-second and Seventh regiments marched up from the east and down by the tomb and were drawn up in line on the brow of the bluff overlooking the river. The line reached beyond the view from the

tomb around the slope. The two regiments stacked arms and were at rest. A 4:20 p. m. a strainfrom trumpets, and soon the sound of muffled drums. The carriages came in sight, and rolled slowly through the park to the tomb. Dr. Newman and Bishop Harris occupied the first, and clergy and then Drs. Douglas, Shrady and Sands; the pall bearers came after these. Gen. Johnson rode beside Gen. Sherman, and Buckner and Sheridan were paired, then Gen. Logan and ex-Secretary Boutwell followed. Distinguished men came also. The pall bearers and those invited alighted and took places near the tomb. David's island band playing Chopin's "Funeral March" came next in view, while behind black plumes of the funeral could be seen. The car stopped abreast of the tomb. her to lire at h m with a pistol, which The guard of honor ascended to bear down he assured her was only loaded with the casket. Col. Reck formed his two compowder, and after she had done so fell panies of escort in a hollow square between down and pretended to be dead. She the tomb and the hearse. The family carriage had drawn near, and their occupants alighted and took positions near the foot of venson was again at work to-day and a calling him her the got up and mar-hundred postmasters' heads dropped into loved, whereupon he got up and mar-the casket was being removed from the car and when it was borne into the vault

Grant and wife, U. S. Grant, second (son of Orville Grant), with Mr. Fred Dent and

wife, Dr. Cramer and wife, Potter Palmer wife, and Hon. John A. Cresswell and wife. The cedar case rested on supports at the doer of the sepulchre and the casket was deposited therein. Meade post No. 1, of Philadelphia, represented by fillen, cir-cled the casket. The commander took his post at the head, with officers and post commanders at the foot and the colors were placed in front. The ritual service was then performed by Post som samler

Alexander Reed, "assembled to pay the last sad tribute of respect to the late commander and illustrious comrede, Grant, let us unite in prayer, chaplain will invoke Divine blees-Grant. Post Chaplin, C. In ine Wright: "God of battles, Father of oil, amidst this mournful assembly, we seek Thee with whom there is so death. Open every eye to behold him who has changed the night of death into mourning. In the depths of our hearts we would bear the celestial word, 'I am the residerection and the life. He that believeth on me, though he were dead, yet shall be lived As comrade after comrade departs, and we march on with ranks broken, help us to be faithful unto thee and to each other. We beseech thee look in mercy on the widow and children of our deceased comrade, and with Thine own ten-derness console and comfort those bereaved by the event which calls us here. Give them the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness. Heaveny father, bless and save our country with the freedom and peace of righteousness, and through Thy great mercy, and a savior's grace and thy Holy's Spirit's favor, may we all meet at last in joy before thy throne in heaven, and to Thy great name shall be praise forever and ever. Amen," joined in by all the post

A dirge was played, after which the serice was continued by Post Commander Alexander Reed.

When this was concluded Rev. H. Clay Trumbull offered prayer. The bugle call "rest" was then sounded. Dr. Newman and Bishop Harris then read the ritual ser-vice for burial of the M. E. church. Di-rectly behind the burial party stood Gen. Hancock. At his elbow were President Cleveland, Vice President Hendricks and members of the cabinet. Near the head of the casket on the right, Sherman and Sheridan in full uniform were uncovered during the entire service. At their sides were ex-Presidents Arthur and Hayes, and Sherman. On the other side of the casket, onposite, were Admiral Porter, Fitz Hugh ee, Gen. Gordon and Gen. Buckner. the religious services had ended the trumpeter of the Fifth artiflery steppe lose to the casket and sounded the "tat Little Julia then laid on the cotlinwreath "To Grandpa." The guard of conors bore the remains within the tomb nd, at 5:03 o'clock, placed them withi the steel case, the sealing of both the leader lining and steel case, then being performed as indicated above. The family entered the tomb, remaining only a few moments They then sought their carriages, and, when entering, the Seventh and Twenty-second regiments, in line on the bluff, fired three volleys toward the river, after which a bat-tery of the Fifth artillery fired three salvos from the knoll toward the hotel. The family carriages drove away, but were not out of sight when persons attempted to deface the tomb by writing their names on it. A guard of regulars was mounted at once and the military marched away. The dignitaries rode away and the long chapter was ended.

OFFICERS, ATTENTION!

Important Orders from the Secretary of War. Secretary Endicott has prepared a surprise for army officers by amending certain army regulations so as to make them read as follows:

An officer shall not fill any staff appointment or other situation the duties of which will detach him from his company, regiment or corps until he has served at least three years with his regiment or corps, nor shall an officer remain detached longer than our years unless assigned to special duty y the war department.

The secretary promulgates this change with the following order:

"All officers below the grade of field officers who have been absent for a period of our years or longer, from their regiment or orps, will be relieved from their present duties as soon as practicable after the re-ceipt of this order, and directed to report for duty with their respective regiments or corps. In the selection of aides-de-camps to fill vacancies created by the operation of the last preceding paragraph, major and brigadier generals will confine their selec-tions to the officers of regiments of the line of the army not prohibited in the regulations and prefer any to subalterns."

This action on the part of Secretary Endicott is in pursuance of his policy to provide for a rotation of officers. Repeated forts have been made in congress to secure legislation that would have the same effect as the above regulation, but each attempt has failed. The secretary of war accomplishes the change by amending the regulations, which he claims he has authority

THE MARKETS.

OMAHA.	_	13
WHEAT—NO. 2. BARLEY—NO. 2. BYE—NO. 2. COHN—NO. 2. BUTTER—Fancy creamery BUTTER—Choice dairy BUTTER—Best country EGGS—Fresh	44 65 4415 44 65 4315 19 65 214 18 65 20 12 65 13 8 65 10	1 1 1
ONIONS—Per bbl CHICKENS—Per doz., old CHICKENS—Per doz., young LEMONS—Choice BANANAS—Choice ORANGES—Mesiña. POTATOES—New	4 00 62 4 75 2 75 62 3 00 11 75 62 2 00 11 00 63 12 00 2 75 62 8 50 4 50 65 50	1
SEEDS—Timothy SEEDS—Blue Grass HAY—Baled, per ton HAY—In bulk HOGS—Mixed packing BEEEVES—Butchers' stock. NEW YORK.	1 35 @ 1 40 6 50 @ 7 00 6 00 @ 7 00	
WHEAT—No. 2 red. WHEAT—Ungraded red. CORN—No. 2 DATS—Mixed western. POIR LARD. CHICAGO,	85 62 1 01 83 65 55 87 62 30 11 00 63 11 25 6 62 6 71	1
FLOUR-Choice Winter FLOUR-Spring extra WHEAT-Per bushei	3 80 G 4 25 984 G 984	1

PORK 10 05 Hogs—Packing and shipping. 4 15 6 4 50 CATTLE—Stockers. 2 70 65 4 10 SHEEP—Medium to good. 2 00 6 4 00 ST. LOUIS. WHEAT-No. 2 red..... 99 @ 424@ 244@ 3 00 @ 2 00 @ ORN-Per bushel CATTLE-Stockers and feeders SHEEP-Western. KANSAS CITY,

WHEAT-Per bushel..... CORN-Per bushel..... ATTLE-Exports..... SHEEP-Common to good 1 50 6

Cyclone pits have rent a Georg'a church in twain. A majority of the brethren considered retring to these refuges during a storm an evidence of distrust in God. The minority replied that they trusted in God as much as anybody, but when they saw an ablebodied evelone coming they were going to get out of the way. All efforts to heal the breach have been unavailing. Chronic Diseases.

A friend has called our attention to an editorial published nearly a year ago in the Keystone Medical Journal on chronic diseases. In the words of the editor, "One of the great therapeutica) moblems if not the greatest of such problems before the profession is the treatment of chronic diseases and those constitutional faults which underlie chronic diseases." The article in the main is quite suggestive, but we entirely disagree with the writer on one point. He says: "We assert that instead of the body being liable to acut diseases and that these if neglected become chronic as is the common notios. the reverse is the truth; that generally speaking diseases are chronic and towards the close an acute affection is liable to be set up." Again the writer says that he believes that "much of the disease that threatens and embitters life is chronic degeneration rather than disease; that there is reason to believe that the rate of such degenerative processes admits of being quickened or retarded; that the indefinite retardation of a degenerative process is practically the extention of life to its natural limits and the next best thing to a complete cure; that this retardation has come to be a primal function of scientific and practical medicine." Now, let us state this matter in our way: From some inherited tendency which this writer in the Kcystone

Journal recognizes, or from some bad

habit or unfortunate environment or some great mental disturbance, the degenerative process is awakened in the system. This process attracts but little attention at the outset and it goes on. Finally it reaches a stage which is attended with acute manifestations, and at this moment there occurs what is called an acute disease. The victim for the first time comes to the conclusion that he is sick and that he is in need of a physician. The physician is called. This is the "family physician," and such is the character of his practice that when he gets his patient out of bed he thinks he will do to leave. He has little patience and still less skill to remove these conditions which have not already yielded to his prescriptions, and his patient becomes a sufferer from what is called a chronic disease. It is not entitled to be called chronic until it has thus established itself in the system. Consequently, there may be said to be three stagesthe stage of degeneration, that of acute manifestation and that of chronic disease. The medical profession at large do little else than ameliorate those diseases which are called acute. If they recognize they do not attempt to relieve either the degenerative process or the chronic disease. The great body of hygienists, many of whom are not physicians at all, are coming to the relief of suffering humanity in the first or degenerative stage. They are showing how, by good living and otherwise, this process may be arrested or retarded. Many of these writers are so extreme in their ideas that they say that doctors are unnecessary altogether. They inveigh against the use of medicine. They fail to percieve that their methods are only suited to those who have entered upon the first stage mentioned. That is to say, their old school doctor who resorts to his heroic remedies and as heroically attacks all manifestations of the acute stage, but who pooh! poohs! at the specialists who actually profess to take their wrecks, those who have survived their heroic treatment, and make sound men and women of them. Both are wrong; the hygienists think there is nothing in the vegetable world that is capable of doing more than keep up the waste of the system, and the old school practitioner who imagines he must go out of the vegetable kingdom to find a remedy powerful enough to overcome an acute disease. Both eclecticism and homeopathy are gradually educating the profession and the people to right views regarding these matters. An acute disease, well treated, will leave no chronic ailment in its wake. But when by wrong management the chronic stage is allowed to follow the acute, the hygienists are quite in the way when they step in between a patient and the specialist and urge that no medicines are needed. Medicines are indeed required, but they should be of that reparatory character that they will put material in the hands of nature to restore the enervated system. All these remedies may be derived from the vegetable world. All food immediately or remotely has to come from the vegeteable kingdom. It stands between the animal kingdom and the hard brown earth, and lifts from the grim soil that which supsupports life. Fortunately, it also extracts from the same source that which will in co-operation with the natural forces of the body eradicate disease. -Dr. Foote's Health Mouthly.

Wanted His Property.

A boy while walking along the street, found a half dollar. old negro who saw him pick it up, said:

"Sonny, in yer rambles dis mawnin' hez yer seed anything o' er piece o' silver mone? I lost some money summers an' it 'stresses me How much money did you.

lose ?" "Oh, I los' er quarter an' dime an' er fifty cents an' er doller."

"I found fifty cents just now."
"Wall, lemme take it if yer pleases. 1

"Yes, I will, in a horn." "What! Yer gwine ter rob er man o' his property?"

"Go on now, will you? You saw me when I picked up the money. I'll bet you never lost a cent in your life."

"Dat's de way er ebil-minded boy allus talks. Ah, Lawd, de futur' is gwine ter be troublesome when all dese boys grows up. Neber mine, sah, ketch yer out in de country some time an I'll whup yer tell yer wish dat yer had gin me my property."-Aransaw Traveler.

Dr. Thomas Fuller of Cape Cod claims 150 acres of land in the heart of Philadelphia, alleged to have been willed by William Penn to the doctor's ancestress, Sally Mercer Ful'er.